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that marks all of Dr. Mill's writings. This is a book that every student or writer who has to do with polar topics must have within reach. Dr. Mill devotes a chapter to Wilkes, and does not belittle what he really achieved.

**With the Abyssinians in Somaliland.** By Major J. Willes Jennings and Christopher Addison. xii and 265 pp., 68 Illustrations and Sketch Map. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1905. (Price, 10s. 6d.)

The authors had an opportunity to participate in the campaign of 1903-04 against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, serving as medical officers in the Abyssinian army, which co-operated with the British force. The description of the new railroad from Jibuti, of the town of Harrar, formerly forbidden to non-Mohammedans, and of the military organization of the Abyssinians and their methods of carrying on a campaign, is of novel interest, and much of the book is about a country and people that have not yet been thoroughly studied.

**Berlin and Its Environs. Handbook for Travellers.** By Karl Baedeker. Second Edition. x and 247 pp., 6 Maps, 18 Plans, and Index. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1905. (Price, M. 3.)

A thorough revision of this handbook to the largest purely modern city in Europe. A map of the city in three sections is on a scale of over 3 miles to an inch.

**L' Eruzione dell' Etna nel 1892.** Vol. I. Storia e Descrizione, con 6 Tavole e 7 Figure nel testo, per A. Riccò e S. Arcidiacono, R. Osservatorio, di Catania ed Etneo. 8vo. Catania, Stab. Tip. C. Galàtola, 1904.

The tokens of activity of a volcano may not be real life, but when described in a journal of observations they appear to constitute something more than mechanical manifestations. Volcanoes, if not properly "living mountains," are at least the most active ones. Next to them come, in the order of activity, the Alpine chains, with their constantly-changing glaciers.

It is an intensely interesting task to follow, day after day, hour for hour, the palpitations of one of the great safety-valves of the earth's crust, and when to ocular observation is added the unbroken record of sensitive instruments, we obtain a picture, not merely of the externally perceptible results of volcanic action, but, to a certain extent, of the internal processes that cause them. This is the great merit of the labours of the Royal Observatory of Catania in Sicily, part of the results of which are presented in this volume.

A detailed report on the eruptions of 1883 and 1886 precedes the body of observations on that of 1892, and details are carried so far, even, as to give the condition of the volcano almost daily after May of 1886. The regular Journal of *Ætna's* activity begins in July, 1892, and is continued to the end of the year (Part III), but further explorations and observations are added, till the end of October, 1896.

To follow in detail these studies far exceeds the limits of a review. It suffices to acknowledge the consummate care and conscientiousness with which they have been carried on, both by instrumental record and by ocular scrutiny. Nor is this volume the final word; the total results can only be appreciated when the work will be complete. But the map accompanying this first part gives an idea of, and foreshadows partly, these results. It establishes: that the eruptions of 1883 and 1886 took place considerably to the south of the central crater, and